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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

The Nominations at Baltimore.

We said a few days ago, that the Baltimore Convention had a simple duty to perform, which was, to ratify the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN for a second term, which with unexampled unanimity had already been made in the hearts of the people.

This duty it has performed in a manner that will receive the approbation of all men who have no terms to make with rebels in arms. It cannot be disputed that this is a genuine tribute to the fidelity and honesty of Mr. LINCOLN, manifested in times that may with entire truth be said to "try men's souls."

It has happened to no President since the days of WASHINGTON to be tried as Mr. LINCOLN has been tried. All this while, by his good sense, pure integrity, and unwavering fidelity to the nation's welfare, he grew strong with the people. He looked to them and they looked to him, and they have come to trust him as few men have ever been trusted.

There is something almost wonderful in the character and strength of the relations which grew up between the masses and the President. It was the necessary result of the existence in him of the quality which their quick sagacity detected as suited to the great crisis. It was not the work of politicians. It was the strong individuality of the man—the actual presence of real qualities. It is not too much to say, that Mr. LINCOLN re-nominated himself—not by the acts of the politician, the corrupt use of power, or by schemes of ambition, but solely by proving true to the country and to himself; not only by serving the nation faithfully and ably, but by casting behind him the opportunities which a bad man might have improved to rise on the ruins of his country—opportunities most favorable for the usurper, and equally favorable for proving to the nation that it had an honest man—a faithful President. This vital fact the people were not slow to perceive. It was the secret of his popularity,—his nomination the inevitable consequence.

The nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is in our judgment the very best that could have been made. He, too, is an honest man, a genuine patriot, one whose life speaks for him to the whole world. Rising from an humble station in life, he came to stand among the first statesmen of his time. A southerner, he was nevertheless too good a patriot to be a rebel. To him very much is due for his eminent services, the wisdom of his counsel, but above all, the example he has set in coming squarely abreast the spirit of the age all over the world—in favor of Freedom and Progress. There were other names used in connection with the second place on the Presidential ticket, but we believe not another which the honor fitted so well. ANDREW JOHNSON belongs to the old Democratic school and stock. Reared in the Jacksonian soil, he has never swerved,—when the Union wanted patriots, and there were few only that were not rebels in the South, he stood true. Not only to him is the nomination a fitting tribute, but to the principle which finds in him a representative eminent for ability and of proud fidelity.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention, though they have not come to hand at the hour we write, are said to be in accord with the advanced ideas of the times,—a bold and unequivocal declaration of the idea so forcibly expressed by the venerable patriot, Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, when he said—"Away with slavery—away with it from the face of the earth." The Convention has done well, and the public will be content.

Late News Items.

The great Wiard Gun, cast at Trenton, a short time since, was on Saturday last subjected to so severe a test as to cause it to burst into many pieces. It was of 15-inch calibre, and from its peculiar pattern, was probably the bulkiest piece of ordnance ever made in this country, being 13 feet in length, over six feet in exterior diameter, and weighing over 46,0 0 pounds. The charge was the greatest than any ever before attempted, comprising a charge of 80 pounds of quick burning powder, and an elevated shot of 900 pounds weight; the cartridge was 15 inches in diameter by 10¼ in length, the ball a solid double shot, fifteen inches in length by four. This is more than three times the service charge. The gun was fired about dusk, and caused an explosion by which many in the city, at the distance of two miles, were much alarmed; when the clouds of smoke and gravel had subsided, it was found that the gun had been blown to pieces, the ragments to about 45,000 lbs weight being hurled a distance of about 200 feet. In view of the immense charge, Mr. Wiard took every precaution to keep the bystanders as far as possible from danger, which we may attribute the fact that no one was at all injured, though the flying fragment passed in alarming proximity to many of the spectators. Whether the gun was overcharged by defective casting, or was due merely to the heavy charge, we are unable to say.

Our Canadian neighbors have long been unsettled as to the locality of their capital. Parliament has been a sort of wheelbarrow concern, sometimes making laws at Toronto, then at Montreal, bringing up at Quebec a considerable portion of the time. After much discussion and wrangling, Ottawa has been made the permanent Capital of Canada, and public buildings have been in process of erection for some two or three years past, but have not as yet been occupied. The locality has long been a sore spot between the people of Canada, and the Ottawa contractors and speculators have now come to fresh grief. The cause of this dispatches have been received at Quebec from the Imperial Government, urging the retention of the Canadian seat of Government in that city, pending the issue of the American war. The Quebecmen are delighted, the Ottawa men dejected, and the Provincial Government at a loss what to do.

On Monday last a serious accident occurred on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, while the morning train, bound northward, was passing out of the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin. The 10 o'clock train had stopped at the Kenosha station, and was already crossing the bridge spanning Pike creek—a structure an eighth of a mile long, with an elevation of twenty-five feet—when the wheels of the locomotive dashed into a sand drift on the bridge, throwing the engine, the tender, the baggage car and the express car entirely off the track and over the bridge by the momentum of the train. The two emigrant cars also flew the track, and were only kept from being precipitated over the bridge by the tenacity of their couplings. The engine struck the ground with great force, and the tender fell partly upon it, while the baggage and the express cars crossed each other in the fall, changing their relative positions. The engineer, Mr. JAMES CLARK, of Milwaukee, and Warren, the firemen, also from Milwaukee, remained on the engine, and were crushed and scalded beneath the wreck from which they were subsequently extricated in a condition that gave no hope of their recovery, and both died from their injuries in the evening. They constituted, on this occasion as in all others, the most heroic character. At the perilous moment the might have leaped from the engine and so escaped without serious injury, but if he had done so, was certain that many lives would have prevented the two emigrant cars from being thrown over the bridge. But he saw the danger, remaining nobly at his post and sacrificing his own life to save those of many others. A generous public will gratefully revere his memory. It is worthy of record that not a single passenger in all that crowded train of nine cars suffered a bruise or an injury worth the mention.

Late Military Intelligence.

Sunday night last the rebels attacked that portion of General Grant's line held by General Smith's brigade, of the Second corps. There was a dense mist, and under cover of this fog the enemy advanced a strong line of battle, and succeeded in reaching a point within pistol range of our works, before discovered by our advance pickets. No sooner, however, did the outposts give the alarm, than one sheet of fire belched forth from our lines in front, and on both flanks of the enemy. In about half an hour he fell back, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded. Our loss was small. Our line to-day runs nearly parallel to the Chickahominy in its main direction, but is exceedingly irregular throughout its entire length. The right is formed by Burnside's corps, right centre by Wright's corps, and the left by Hancock's.

Grant is being reinforced, and our losses are more than kept good.

The rebels attacked the 2d corps and a portion of the 6th, Saturday evening, but were handsomely repulsed after a desperate struggle. They advanced to the attack several times, and each time their lines were cut to pieces in an attempt to reach our works. Their losses must have been terrific. Our men let them down to at short range, while our batteries mowed them down in masses. Our loss was very light. A shell exploded among the members of Gen. Hancock's staff, wounding Gen. Mott. The trains are guarded all the way from White House to the front, principally by colored troops. Our men are busily engaged digging towards the works of the enemy, and the attack last night was made on one of our working parties.

The Richmond papers continue to keep up a melancholy whistling over the campaign and the prospect. The *Sentinel*, of the 3d, speaks of the arrival of eight hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners, and says that on Friday four open assaults were made by the rebels on the right of their line, when Kershaw, Hoke and Breckinridge, all of which were repulsed with great slaughter. It puts our loss at from ten to twelve thousand, with one thousand prisoners. Their men, it says, escaped almost unharmed, but it acknowledges that we gained a partial success against Breckinridge, but says they subsequently recovered the ground. The *Sentinel* further says: Grant's object was to gain the same positions around Gaines' Mill, open a road to Bottom's Bridge and connect with Butler, but his object has been signally defeated.

The Baltimore Convention.

THE NOMINATIONS.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

THE PLATFORM.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

MISSOURI RADICALS ADMITTED.

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1864.

The Ohio delegation, this morning, decided, after a spirited discussion, to cast its first vote for Andrew Johnson, for Vice President, and if he has no chance on the second ballot, for the candidate of the democratic antecedent having the next highest vote.

The Convention is now reassembling. The pressure for admission is immense. A strong accession is anticipated on the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The reports about dickering and trading for cabinet officers, with which the New York papers are stuffed, the *Herald* in particular, are purely sensational.

A pamphlet entitled "Queries for Old Abe's Friends," is in circulation, but fails to produce the effect intended.

Another Dispatch.

In the caucus of the Ohio delegation this morning, the question of Vice Presidency came up on the statement of the delegates that Tod's name would probably be presented to the Convention for the Vice Presidency, in which case Ohio should unanimously rally to him.

To this Gaddis replied that Ohio should look to her future and rests, more than to persona prejudices. She could do nothing militating against her chances in the next Cabinet.

This brought out Todd, who made, to use moderate language, a very presumptuous speech. He did not deny that his name would be presented, but intimated that it would be done by delegates from some other State. He insisted that Ohio, in that case, ought to stand by him He had been offered positions under the administration of Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and I forget how many other administrations, and seemed to imply that his personal importance was weighty; that the administration could not do itself or him justice if it failed to observe this time-honored custom. He pitched into Gaddis for his remarks, construing them as reflecting upon him, and capped the climax by remarking that the Union party of Ohio had lowered itself in electing Brough Governor and defeating him. The debate took a somewhat general character, and the result was not such as pleased Tod or his friends.

Ohio's first vote will be given for Andrew Johnson.

New York is split up, but is playing a fine game. Dickinson and Dix will be given up with a view to increase Ex-Gov. Morgan's chances for the cabinet. If they could do this by playing off Tod for Vice, they would not hesitate to do it, and such an understanding with Tod's friends would doubtless bring his name, strongly backed, before the Convention

The Kentucky delegation represents five hundred thousand slaves by actual count, and all in favor of emancipation, immediate or gradual.

Another Dispatch.

The resolution aimed at the Conservative influence in the Cabinet, and understood to refer especially to Mr. Blair, was received by the Convention with tumultuous applause. The nomination of Mr. Johnson was received with hearty satisfaction by the friends of both Hamlin and Dickenson.

The report of the Committee on Credentials admitting the Missouri radicals, was received with a perfect storm of applause. The speech of Geo. W. Curtis, of New York, in opposition to Preston King's motion to admit both sets of delegates from Missouri, was a powerful exoression of the sympathy of the nation for the radicals of that State, which Mr. Brandege, in his remarks, set forth very lucidly.

The question of the regularity of the election of the radical delegates, both being under the five minutes rule, owing to the President's ignorance of the Parliamentary laws, the Convention was frequently thrown into confusion and the proceedings on the report of the Committee on credentials were protracted several hours. Of the four votes for the Missouri conservatives, three were from Pennsylvania and one from Kentucky. On the question of admitting Tennessee, the Ohio vote was withheld and finally cast solid in favor of admitting. When the vote of Ohio was announced, the whole vote stood for Tennessee 226; against Tennessee, 28, (including Ohio;) but the vote of Ohio, coming as it did, created the impression that the majority was in favor of admitting Tennessee. Under this impression, Missouri changed her vote, and was quickly followed by Illinois, California and New York. The bars being broken down, Louisiana and Arkansas rushed through.

After the platform was adopted, a scene of indescribable confusion ensued upon General Cameron's resolution to renominate Lincoln and Hamlin. In the midst of which Cook of Illinois, Stone of Iowa, Lane of Kansas, and Raymond of New York, were struggling to obtain the floor. Mr. Stone moved to table Cameron's resolution, and strove to get in a motion to renominate Lincoln. The President recognised Mr. Cook, but Stone kept the floor, gesticulating violently, and striving to make himself heard. The President repeatedly calling him to order.

Mr. Raymond submitted a motion, which specified, that the Convention proceed to ballot for President and Vice President.

Mr. Cook presented the name of Abraham Lincoln for President. Mr. Campbell, of California, amid much confusion, was understood to second the nomination of Lincoln. Missouri under instructions, voted for Grant, but moved that the nemination of Lincoln be made unanimous. Upon the announcement that 539 votes had been cast for Abraham Lincoln, the whole convention rose to their feet and waved their hats and cheered for the space of five minutes, after which the band played the National airs, "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Delano of Ohio, and Mr. Cook of Illinois, chairmen of their respective delegations, are entitled to high commendation for the manner in which they filled their positions, bringing to the discharge of their duties the utmost sagacity and integrity throughout.

Another Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

Much less difficulty than was anticipated attended the disposition of admission of the delegates from Missouri, the seceded states and the Territories. This was due, measurably, to the adoption among other rules, of one confining members to one speech on the same question, and limiting the time to five minutes. It cut off a good many prepared speeches, by which embryotic statesmen hoped to get their names before the country and their speech into type, but it greatly facilitated business.

Preston King presented the majority report of the Committee on credentials, recommending, in the case of Missouri, the admission of Union radical delegates, and in the case of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, the Territories and the District of Columbia, that delegates be admitted to the floor, with full privileges except voting, and that delegates from South Carolina be excluded. A minority report accompanied the report, drawn by W. E. Stevenson, of West Virginia. It recommended that all the States named above, except South Carolina and Florida, be admitted, with the right to vote.

Second minority report, signed by Mr. Ensley, of Kansas, was also presented. It specially urged upon the convention the importance of admitting delegates from Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska to full privileges. Mr. King moved to amend in the case of Missouri, that both radical and unconditional delegates be admitted with right to cast the vote of the State. When agreed and when not agreed the State not to be counted, and that all delegates admitted to the floor be privileged to vote without exception. Mr. Claybanks asked to be heard before the vote was taken, but this was refused. Mr. King stated his amendment was made in hope of conciliation, and desired to unite all Union men against the common enemy. It should not be regarded as a precedent for further conventions.

Mr. Brandegee, from Connecticut, opposed the amendment as calculated to disorganize the Convention, and stated the cause of the rebels from Missouri more strongly even than they put it themselves. He hoped they subsequently recovered the ground. The *Sentinel* further says: Grant's object was to gain the same positions around Gaines' Mill, open a road to Bottom's Bridge and connect with Butler, but his object has been signally defeated.

ed against the admission of the radicals. The gentleman from Connecticut had exaggerated the facts, and his inferences were unsound. As a lawyer he would risk his head that before a jury the facts as stated would be found unsubstantiated by evidence. If the radicals were admitted he predicted that Missouri would be placed in a worse condition than ever, and the State lost to the Administration through such a course of action. He attacked the radicals for their factious opposition to the Administration, and favored the admission of both sets of delegates, with the right to divide the vote of the State when called. Mr. Dorsey, of Ohio, spoke against minority reports and King's amendment, taking ground that the question had been referred to a committee, who, after hearing all the facts, had reported a decision, by which he thought the Convention should abide.

Howdiji Curtis, of New York, believed the Missouri question should be met and settled here, and now he hoped the Convention would give no uncertain sound in deciding it, but give loyal men everywhere to understand that the Union party of the nation stood by the men who with bared breasts unflinchingly by the Union, and whose loyalty was unconditional.

After further debate an amendment by Dr. Breckinridge to King's amendment, to wit: That the delegates from Mo. have the privilege of dividing the vote of that State when not otherwise agreed. It was under previous question put, and lost. King's amendment shared the same fate, and the vote on the report admitting radicals was taken by States. It exhibits the weakness of the Blair party outside of Missouri, and the surprising unanimity of sentiment in the Convention. Pennsylvania out of 52 votes gave three against admission, and Kentucky one, probably cast by Dr. Breckinridge. All other states voted solidly for the admission of radicals.

A little scene during the vote took place between Cameron and Grow—the latter claiming that the former had cast his vote without consulting him. Cameron alleged he did nothing of the sort. The Chair ruled the whole thing out of order till the call of the States was completed. Mr. Grow, however, did not again raise the question.

The vote for the admission of the radicals stood 440 for and four against. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, called for a division on the other States, and it was finally taken, on Tennessee first. The New England States gave a large majority against their admission, but when it came to Ohio she cast her 42 votes for Tennessee amid immense applause.

Pennsylvania stood 31 for and 21 against. N. Y., and indeed most other States were divided. Illinois voted solidly against admission, and it looked blue for Andy Johnson and Tennessee delegates, until Ohio came to their rescue, then reaction followed. Illinois went over to the affirmative, New York recorded her vote unanimously the same way, and then followed California and Wisconsin, Kentucky voted 4 ayes to 18 nays, which was not expected of Tennessee's next door neighbor, Indiana stood 24 to 2. The changes were sufficient to admit Tennessee by fifty majority. The result was received with evident enthusiasm, and Maynard eloquently thanked the Convention for its liberal action.

Less interest was felt in the remaining cases, as Tennessee was regarded the test question for Arkansas and Louisiana, which were admitted by a vote of 397 to 167—the States as formerly voting almost wholly in their favor, and the northwest coming to the aid of the applicants. Ohio and Illinois voted solidly for the admission, Indiana 22 for to four against, and Kentucky 12 to 10. Delegates from Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada were also admitted to the full privileges of the remaining delegates from Virginia, New Mexico, District of Columbia, &c., were admitted to the floor, but were denied a vote in the proceedings. Unavailable efforts were made to reconsider by Mr. Sarr of West Virginia, and Mr. Lowry of Pennsylvania, but failed.

Gov. Raymond submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted by acclamation and without debate. They beat Cleveland for intense radicalism and show more than any one thing the tremendous revolution in public mind on the subject of slavery during the past four years. The resolutions were cheered again and again, and that recommending the utter extirpation of slavery was vociferously cheered, the members rising to their feet, swinging their hats and making every possible demonstration of approval. Even one or two who were at Cleveland could not help joining in the general hurrah, which was participated in by the galleries.

Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Mr. Cameron sprang to the floor and offered a written substitute, presenting the names of Lincoln and Hamlin as the choice of the Convention for those offices. This was met by a storm of cries of No! No! and calls for a division.

Mr. Stone, of Iowa, mounted a bench and moved to lay the substitute on the table.

A dozen ambitious gentlemen tried to get the floor, all nominating Lincoln. Mr. Cooke, of Illinois, was frantic in his efforts to secure that distinction.

Mr. Stevens, of Pensylvania, insists on the vote being taken by call of States. Jim Lane appeals to Mr. Cameron to withdraw the substitute, which he consented to do if Lincoln was considered nominated for President on his motion. In the meantime Cooke and Stone tried in vain to be heard. The President decided that the substitute could not be withdrawn conditionally. It must be absolutely, Mr. Cameron was unwilling to lose his advantage and kept the floor, while the storm raged about him, and appeals to him to be magnanimous were sent upon all sides. Finally, amid the confusion, and every moment getting worse, Raymond, clear headed and cool, got a hearing, and explained the situation of the case, and advocated the vote by States, as calculated to give greater moral effect to the action of the Convention, and do away with the imputation that the nomination was the work of a few, claiming enthusiastic support as an expression of the undivided feelings of the delegates and States represented by them. He put his suggestion in the form of an amendment, which prevailed, and amid cries of "Call the roll!" Mr. Stone, of Iowa, got the floor, and stated that he accepted the amendment to his resolution, whatever that was. Cries of "Good for Stone!" and shouts and laughter greeted him for his persevering efforts to get a hearing

Mr. Sanford, of California, got the floor, and proceeded to deliver a set oration. His sentences were accompanied by numerous side remarks, cat calls, and other manifestations of impatience [Print your speech, dry up, cail roll, &c.] hailed about him so fast that he finally sat down and the call of the roll proceeded. Maine, thundered the clerk. Mr. Chairman, of the delegation, in a clear voice, recorded its fourteen votes for Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. New Hampshire, and a response came that the Granite State gave a unanimous vote for Abraham Lincoln, and so it went on to Pennsylvania; Cameron answering, she gave her vote for Abraham Lincoln, negro troops, and all [Great cheers.] There was a hush and an anxious looking to Missouri, when her name was called, Mr. Hume, chairman of the delegation, and editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, replied that while Missouri was determined to abide by the action of the Convention, the delegation was bound to act by instructions of those who sent them there, and he would read the resolution of instruction. There was a disposition to choke him off, but Lane appealed to the Convention to hear him, and he went on. According to the resolution Missouri could not cast her first vote for Lincoln, and he therefore recorded it for Grant. This action was respectfully received, but it was evident that the Convention felt greatly disappointed by the course of the radicals. The total vote cast was 520, for Lincoln, 497. Mr. Hume, of Missouri, moved the nomination be made unanimous. "Change your vote first," cried the delegates. "We can't do that," said Hume. "Then be silent," was the reply. But some way, in the excitement, Missouri was understood to have changed to Lincoln, and the nomination was declared unanimous. The result was announced amid rousing cheers—the band playing National airs, and some crazy enthusiasts actually ringing the promptor's bell, which he had discovered behind the flats somewhere. The Convention next proceeded to the Vice Presidency.

Murray Andrews, of New York, moved that gentlemen nominating candidates have 20 minutes each to present claims of candidates. Voted down. Indiana presented the name of Andy Johnson; [Great applause.] Kentucky the name of Gen. Rosseau; a portion of the New York delegation the name of Daniel S. Dickinson; Massachusetts the name of Hannibal Hamlin. Nominations closed. Mr. Maynard made a powerful five minute's speech for Johnson, and Mr. Tremain, of Albany, was scarcely less eloquent for Dickinson. A delegate from Mass. mean to proceed to the call of roll under the previous question. More eloquence spoiled but the motion prevailed. Maine led off 14 for Hamlin; New Hampshire 4 for Hamlin, 3 for Dickinson and 2 for Butler; Mass. 17 for Dickinson and the rest for Holt, Butler and Hamlin; Connecticut 12 for Andy Johnson. This called out much applause. New York, 33 for Johnson, 28 for Dickinson. Pennsylvania, 52 for Hamlin. Pretty soon it came to Ohio; 42 for Hamlin. Indiana followed with a plumper of 26. Illinois went 32 for Hamlin. Other States were divided. Oregon cast her six votes for Colfax, and Kentucky 21 for Rosseau. Before the vote was announced, Kentucky changed to Johnson, and Oregon followed, this set tide for Johnson. Kansas came next, then Colorado, then Pennsylvania, and so, one after another, the States wheeled into line, till the nomination was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned with three times three for the ticket, and innumerable rounds of applause for the Union, the Constitution, and the platform adopted to-day.

The Nomination Made.

Abraham Lincoln for President.

Andrew Johnson for Vice President.

A Radical Platform.

Delegates Leaving for Home

RATIFICATION MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Convention has nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. The vote on Vice-President was not announced until all the votes of the States were changed to Johnson, and the nomination made unanimous. The platform very radical. Immense enthusiasm.

Another Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The following is the vote by States for Vice President, before any changes were announced: Maine, Hamlin 14; New Hampshire, Hamlin 4, Johnson 1, Dickinson 3, Butler 2; Vermont, Hamlin 2. Johnson 5, Dickinson 1, Butler 2; Massachusetts, Hamlin 3, Dickinson 17, Butler 2, Holt 2; Rhode Island, Hamlin 3, Dickinson 1, Burnside 2; Connecticut, Johnson 12; New York, Hamlin 6, Johnson 32, Dickinson 28; New Jersey, Johnson 2, Dickinson 12; Pennsylvania, Hamlin 52; Delaware, Dickinson 6; Maryland, Hamlin 1, Johnson 2, Dickinson 11; Louisiana, Johnson 7, Dickinson 7; Arkansas, Johnson 10; Missouri, Johnson 2, Butler 29; Tennessee, Johnson 15; Kentucky, General Rousseau 21, David Tod 1; Ohio, Johnson 42; Indiana, Johnson 26; Illinois, Hamlin 32; Michigan, Hamlin 16; Wisconsin, Hamlin 4, Johnson 2, Dickinson 10; Iowa, Johnson 16; Minnesota, Hamlin 5, Dickinson 3; California, Hamlin 5, Johnson 3, Dickinson —; Oregon, Colfax 6; West Virginia, Johnson 10; Kansas, Hamlin 2, Johnson 2, Dickinson 2; Nebraska, Hamlin 1, Johnson 3, Dickinson 1, Preston King 1; Colorado, Dickinson 6; Nevada, Johnson 6. Totals—Hamlin 150; Johnson 208; Dickinson 110; Rousseau 2; Butler 26; Holt 2; Burnside 2; Tod 1; Colfax 6; King 1. Ohio decided the question: first by voting in Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana; and second by giving her solid vote for Johnson.

Delegates are rapidly leaving the city, all enthusiastic for the ticket and platform. Kentuckians express a determination to stand up to the platform without flinching. Some regrets are expressed that Dickenson was not nominated. It is the fault of the New York delegation that he was not. Had they given him a solid vote he would have gone through without difficulty. They did not want the nomination of the Soft Shell wing of the party preferred Johnson, and voted for him. Both are War Democrats, yet Scripture Dick is not a favorite with Preston King and Soft Shells generally. The nomination would have created disaffection in New York, they affirm.

A great ratification meeting is now in progress in Battle Monument Square. Mayor Swan, of this city, is addressing one of the largest crowds ever seen in Baltimore, from a platform tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated and crowded with distinguished men. Immense enthusiasm prevails.

Associated Press Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that lay ng aside all differences of political opinion, pledge ourselves as Union men animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to unite in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion raging against its authority, and in bringing to punishment all those criminal traitors the rebels and traitors arrayed against it,

Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostilities, and return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice and the patriotism heroic valor and undying devotion of our people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it always and everywhere proves true to the principles of republican government; justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the republic, [applause] and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamation by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a blow at this gigantic evil we are in favor, furthermore, That an amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions be also adopted that will forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the U. S. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, [Applause.] who have periled their lives in defence of our country and its free institutions, the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor and ample and permanent provision should be made for those of their survivors who received disabilities and honorable wounds in the service, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to plain Constitutional and the privileges of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty the high duties of the responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the prosecution of the war with the most decisive energy the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery. [Applause.] That we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other measures for the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved That the government owes to all men employed in its armies without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war. [Applause.]

Resolved, That any violation of these laws of or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which, in part, has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Cameron sprang to the floor and offered a written substitute, presenting the names of Lincoln and Hamlin as the choice of the Convention for those offices. This was met by a storm of cries of No! No! and calls for a division.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or supplant by fraud the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent. [Prolonged applause.] And that they will view with extreme jealousy as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the effort of any such power to obtain a footing for a monarchial government, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to us. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. Gashnell, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted by acclamation.

Arbitrary Arrest---Verdict against a United States Marshal.

ALBANY, June 8.

Albert W. Patrie has recovered a verdict of nine thousand dollars, at the Greene county Circuit Court, against Marshal Murray and Wm. Buckley, his Deputy. Patrie was arrested in August, 1862, for alleged disloyal words, without process, and carried to New York, where he was confined in a cell with other prisoners for several days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The $300 Commutation.

Our Armies and End of the War.

IS A DRAFT NECESSARY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The Senate Naval Committee reported favorably on the House bill for the sale of the Chicago Marine Hospital, without amendment.

The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution requesting the several States to take the census in 1865, and send copies of returns to the census office at Washington, which shall pass free through the mails. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to furnish schedules and instructions.

The bill repealing the three hundred dollar commutation clause of the enrollment bill, came up to-day.

Mr. Wilson moved a new section providing that the President may call out or draft men for one year. Mr. Grimes moved to amend so that persons also who have already paid commutation shall be again liable to draft. Mr. Johnson opposed the repeal of the $300 clause, but would make commutation $500 or $600, if necessary. Mr. Conness favored the repeal, but opposed both amendments. He spoke at some length against Mr. Wilson's. Mr. Brown favored Mr. Grimes' amendment, but opposed Mr. Wilson's on the ground that its adoption would be a practical abandonment of the war after a year, and he would not give this Administration a chance to take that position. Mr. Wilson argued at length in favor of his amendment, saying we could more easily get ten men for one year than one man for three years. Mr. Lane of Indiana, strongly favored the repeal of the commutation clause, but was not sanguin that one year would finish the war. Mr. Wilson believed the rebel army was mainly in front of Gen. Grant, and the overthrow of that would be the overthrow of the rebellion.

Mr. Foster said Ohio had raised 45,000 men in the month of May, and the Government had put them into the field.

Mr. Hendricks thought that that showed there was no need of a draft, and he was opposed to the repeal of the commutation, but would vote for Mr. Wilson's amendment.

Mr. Grimes said that no other Western State that joined in the one hundred days call had done as well as Ohio, because the militia were not so near ready for service as in Ohio when the call was made.

Mr. Collamer would support Mr. Wilson's amendment, but should vote for the repeal of the commutation with reluctance.

The bill was then put over till to-morrow without action.

Re-eipts from internal taxes during the fiscal year ending June 30th will amount to considerable over one hundred millions. They already foot up ninety-seven millions.

Such strong opposition was manifested to Washburne's motion to disagree to the Senate amendments to the tax bill and refer them to a committee of conference, that it was withdrawn by the mover. The Ways and Means Committee, to whom the bill was referred, cannot report before next week, there being five hundred amendments to consider.

The House will be expeditious if it pass upon all the amendments by the end of next week, and they must then go to a Committee of Conference, thus it seems doubtful whether the bill will go into practical operation before the first of July.

Richmond papers announce the death of Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, at Cold Harbor in the fight with the Cavalry.

Provost Marshal General Fry's letter to Secretary Stanton, sent to both Houses of Congress, to-day, is as follows: In accordance with the amended enrollment act of February 24th, 1864, and your orders upon the subject, I am now conducting a draft in the various subdistricts, for the respective districts on quotas heretofore assigned. The results of this draft, so far as known by reports to this date are worthy of attention. They are briefly thus: No. of drafted men examined, 14,741; exempted for physical disablity 4,374; all other causes 2,682, total exempted, 7,046. No. who paid commutation, 5,590. No. furnishing substitutes, 1,426. No. held for personal service, 1,259, of whom some may yet be exempted. Report some from sub-districts in eight different States. I invite your attention to the small number of soldiers being obtained under existing laws. I see no reason for believing the army can be materially strengthened so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force. Nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation money paid by drafted men will enable the goverment to procure volunteers or substitutes in their places. I do not think that large bounties by the government should again be resorted to for raising troops, and I recommend that the 300 dollar clause as it is known be repealed.

Secretary Stanton incloses this letter to the President, and says that the recommendation of the Provost-Marshal-General is approved by the War Department, and he hopes the President will recommend it to Congress. He continues: Recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength unimpaired, and giving it such an increase as our extended field of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be attained. To accomplish this it is absolutely necessary that efficient measures be taken, with vigor and promptness, to keep the army up to its strength and supply deficiencies occasioned by casualties in the field. To that end resort must be had to draft; but ample experience has shown that the pecuniary exemptions from service frustrate the object of the Enrollment law by furnishing money instead of men.

An additional reason for the repeal of the $300 clause is that it is contemplated to make the draft for a comparatively short term. The burden of military service will therefore be lightened, but its certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute essential of success. The President, in his message enclosing these letters, says: I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary.

The bodies of Maj. Lewis, 8th Mich. and Col. Shaw, 61st Pa., and the following wounded officers arrived here this morning: Maj. Warren, 68th Pa.; Capt. Schenck and Lieut. Hines, 50th Pa.; Capt. Wells, 8th Pa.; Capt. Barnes, 2d Ohio cavalry; Adjt. Cassiday, 188th Pa.

The 4th Ohio, whose term has expired, also came up.

There are two thousand rebel prisoners at White House.

Another Raid by Morgan.

RAILWAYS DESTROYED

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

Morgan's forces are estimated at twenty-five hundred. A portion of his command took possession of Paris this afternoon, and it is thought they have destroyed the extensive trestle work near there. Two important bridges have been destroyed between Paris and Cynthiana. A part of the rebel force was reported to be on the Kentucky Central Railroad. There has been no communication south of Boyd's station since 5 p. m.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following Brigadier Generals, from May 12th, 1864: Col. Byron R. Pierce, 3d michigan, and Lieut. Col. Jas. Bailey, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, to the Brig. Generals by brevet, for meritorious services in enabling the Mississippi flotilla to get over the lower falls of Red river; also Alf. Denio to be a General for Indians on the Upper Missouri on the territory of Montana; L. B. King of Neb., to be Indian Agent for the Territory of Utah, vice Frederick W. Hatch, removed. Samuel P. Davis, of Iowa, Paymaster of the Land Office at Sioux City. H. Calkins, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of Public Monies for Lands, in the District of the Falls of the Big River, Wisconsin, vice B. F. Reynolds, removed. Jas. H. Wilson, of Oregon, to be Agent of Lakama Indians, in Washington Territory. Robert C Cist, to be Deputy Postmaster at Memphis, Tennessee. John H. Davidson, to be Deputy Postmaster at Ironton, Iowa.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 8.—The Express train from the East, this P. M., met with a terrible casualty. The engine exploded four miles

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Horah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvinance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvinance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

The Campaign Near Richmond.

"The rebellious" of Richmond town, as its citizens were well pleased, in the olden time, to denominate the Capital of the Ancient Dominion, are beginning to discover and acknowledge their misapprehension of the military abilities of Gen. GRANT. They find that he is not merely a fighting General, but one who is capable of planning a campaign and of carrying his plans into execution.

The commander of the Northern forces, mindful that his mission is that of crushing out the hideous rebellion, awaits not with passive patience the attack of the foe, but is always on the alert, and keeps the enemy on the defensive, dealing all the while strong and demolishing blows. His march is ever onward in the direction of the devoted city. While others would be waiting to recuperate from any exhaustion caused by the recent operations, the American Ulysses is ready at once to renew his damaging assault, giving no time for repairing injuries.

Gen. LEE has learned that the art of flanking can be put into use by others as by himself. Again and again has he been compelled to abandon well-prepared defences, and, instead of fighting behind strong ramparts, been coerced to meet his antagonist under disadvantageous circumstances. The leader of the rebel forces finds that he no longer plays with tyros in the military science, but is put to the top of his skill in meeting the wiles as well as the sturdy strokes of one fully his match in the art of war.

It may do for mere engineers to rely wholly upon theory and mathematical and other rules to be found in books, but he who possesses genius will be guided by the exigencies of the occasion; and, instead of adhering to plans a month old, will improvise such as the changing phases of the hour require. In the ordinary affairs of life no one can tell what an hour may bring forth; much more, in the struggle for victory in the stricken field, are the scales held in an uncertain hand. No power of science can divine what will be the next move of the enemy, and the faculty of extemporizing expedients—a facility and fertility of invention to suit the occasion—is pre-eminently required here. Little time for cold and calculating deliberation is afforded in the midst of the struggle for life.

Let us then rejoice that our cause is, under GOD, committed to one who has not failed us in former trials, and who, thus far, has proved himself to be more than a match for the chosen champion of the hosts of those who have lifted up their parricidal hands against the Government of their native land. And, withal, let us be thankful that, despite the plottings of the disposed and designing men, there is good reason to believe that the Chieftain of our armies is too intent upon the great object of demolishing Gen. LEE'S forces, and of taking Richmond, to cast one wistful glance towards the Presidency. To him has been committed, with unqualified confidence, by the Government, the whole military force which it has called into the field, to be used by him as his patriotism, skill and valor may best enable him to wield it, untrammelled by the Chief Magistrate, or the War Department; and we have sufficient faith in our chosen Chieftain to believe that his eye is single to the great interests entrusted to him. The *denouement*, it is hoped, is near at hand.

The Vitality of Our Institutions.

General FREMONT'S letter disappoints his friends not so much in the fact of his having accepted the nomination tendered him by the Cleveland Convention, as the ungracious terms of the language he sees fit to employ in relation to Mr. LINCOLN and the vitality of our cherished institutions. He not only arrays himself as the chosen head of a new political organization, against his old partizans, by ignoring all the usages of the great conservative party, whose honored leader he was, and thus estranging them in the onset from his support; but adopts the pernicious practice which reckless politicans are too apt to resort to, in inferring that unless his party is successful and the present administration changed, then the whole theory of our government is abandoned, its constitution overthrown, and the rights of the people sacrificed to the exorbitant pretensions of the Chief Magistrate. It is true we live in extraordinary times. The Administration has resorted to unusual methods to meet emergencies. All this is conceded. Mr. FREMONT and his friends have a perfect right to criticise and rebuke the errors of the Administration. But is there not a limit where such strictures should terminate? Is the present a time to commence a fierce political campaign, or to indulge in exaggerated apprehensions of danger to the perpetuity of our institutions? While our brave soldiers are writing the history of the nation with flame and steel and their blood, and the banks of the Chickahominy and on the mountains of Georgia, are we to permit ourselves to indulge in such frightful spectres as Mr. FREMONT conjures, and thus unconsciously aid the rebels and their friends? Is there no elasticity or vigor in our institutions, that any simple shock may knock them to pieces? Where is the new-born enthusiasm of FREMONT fled, that he should, in the threshold of the campaign, give utterance to evil forebodings? Has he hugged his griefs till disappointment has ripened into misanthropy? Live the Republic! Away with such timid auguries. Have we not a Senate, a House of Representatives, a Judiciary, who are cognizant of the acts of Mr. LINCOLN? We have an abiding faith in the vitality and stability of our institutions. As a nation we are passing through a fiery ordeal, but with Gen. GRANT to lead our victorious legions, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN to guide the ship of State, we expect to see the United States, surmount all these troubles, and continue its career of unexampled prosperity.

Taxing Batchelors and Widowers.

The idea of taxing batchelors, as such, for the sin of celibacy, is generally considered a good joke, and, when proposed, it fails to attract any serious attention. But England, in parallel circumstances to ours, that is to say—at the close of her revolution of 1689, resorted to this species of tax, and not without advantage to the revenue. In Sir JOHN SINCLAIR'S "History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire," we find that in WILLIAM III.'s time taxes were imposed on marriages, births, burials, batchelors and widowers. Tables of the rates imposed on different classes are given, showing that a duke, for the incivism of remaining unmarried was required to pay an annual tax of £12 18s.; a marquis paid £10 1s.; an earl £7 11s.; a viscount, £6 6s.; a baron, £5 1s.; a baronet and knight of the bath, £3 16s; a knight bachelor, £2 11s; the king's sergeant-at-law, £5 1s; other sergeants-at-law, £3 16s; esquires, £1 6s; gentlemen, 6s; doctors of divinity, law, physic, £1 6s; persons of £50 per annum, or £600 personal estate, 6s; persons not otherwise charged, 1s. The eldest sons of these several classes paid something more than half the above taxes and the younger sons, less than one half. The aggregate revenue derived from this source, from marriages, births and burials, was an average of £19,000 per annum, which was an important item at a time when the revenue of the kingdom was only about five and a half millions per annum.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has recently published full and accurate reports of the public debt, including the national circulation. The increase of expenses caused by the national movement against the rebellion now in progress is temporarily considerable, but the whole daily expenditure is but little more than three-fifths of the amount stated—say $2,500,000, instead of $4,000,000.

The aggregate debt, including all suspended requisitions, is now more than a thousand millions less than the correspondent's observations imply, say $1,720,000,000, instead of $2,774,000,000; and there is, as has already been shown, on the authority of Assistant Treasurer Cisco, no warrant whatever for the assertion that the Secretary is issuing any legal-tender interest notes, except as substitutes for greater amounts of like notes redeemed and cancelled. Nor does the Secretary propose to issue any compound interest six per cent. legal-tenders, except as substitutes for five per cent. legal-tenders withdrawn, or any more ordinary legal tenders at all. The whole volume of le-tenders is being reduced, instead of in-

Pope has borrowed nine millions of scudo at 4s. 2d. sterling each) from a banking house.

General Intelligence.

The California end of the Pacific Railroad is now finished and in running order for thirty-one miles from Sacramento. Workmen are engaged on the next section of thirty miles.

The subscription to the United States 10-40 loan reported to the Treasury for the week ending June 4th, amounted to $6,391,000, and the total subscription to that date amounted to $6,701,850, an unusal large proportion is from the country.

The Louisville *Journal* says "the blacks are entirely demoralized and cannot be controlled by their masters." It adds: Squads of negro soldiers, under command of recruiting officers, are scouring the country for the purpose of inducing their fellow-blacks to enlist in the military service. Every recruiting squad obtains its hundreds, and the largest populations are now wholly depopulated of blacks. Men of all ages, women and children, make up the motley group, all demanding admittance within the Federal lines. The banks of the Ohio river, in the vicinity of Owensboro and Henderson, are lined with the homeless negroes. The able-bodied men are eagerly received into the service, but the feeble old men, the women and children, must necessarily become "camp followers."

Owing to the largely increased expenses of the Government, officially announced by Mr. Chase in his proposal for the new loan, it is estimated that $1,000,000 a day will hardly be sufficient to meet the accumulating requistions upon the Treasury. The total number of men called out for the army under the various proclamations up to this time is 2,139,000. Added to this is the navy, including 588 vessels and 43,000 seamen. The loans and liabilities authorized by acts of Congress, which are now nearly all exhausted, amount to $2,774,912,818.

A printer, whose first son was a very short, fat little fellow, named him Brevier Fullfaced Smith.

A man in Indiana lately died from erysipelas, occasioned by an attempt to self-vaccination.

The new Trinity Church at Bridgeport, Ct., a handsome stone edifice costing $20,000, is nearly completed.

The transportation train of the Army of the Potomac would make a line of wagons sixty-two and a half miles in length, according to General Meade.

A Government disbursing official, who has been losing heavily at the gaming table in Philadelphia, within a few weeks, was arrested within a few days ago, and upon being questioned in reference to Government funds, admitted that he lost at play some nine thousand dollars. On his information, an order was issued directing the gambling houses in which the losses had been said to be visited, and the keepers to take the choice of handing over the money lost at their places or to go to Fort Lafayette. Two of the keepers refused, but one was not disposed to, was placed under arrest and his house taken possession of. When about to be removed to Fort Lafayette, he agreed to hand over the amount demanded, and on doing so was liberated. Nearly all the money lost was recovered.

On the last trip out from New York to Aspinwall, of the steamship Ocean Queen, some of the men in the detachment of United States seamen on board of her mutinied, and two of them were shot dead by Commander Ammon, and some of the others were put in irons. These seamen were sworn in as volunteers from the army to the navy, and they were on their way to the vessels of our naval squadron in the Pacific.

On Sunday night, eight substitutes for drafted men, who had been placed at the Newport Barracks, Ky., for safe-keeping, drugged the guards, and robbed them of their arms, substitutes and all the money they had, made their escape.

Camels are now breeding regularly in Australia, and are expected to be of great use in exploring expeditions.

An official adjustment of the quotas and credits of Indiana shows that in all 110,923 men have been called for from the State, and 122,410 been furnished, being an excess of 11,487 men to be counted on the next call.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Register* and other Southern papers publish an interesting correspondence between Alexander Stephens, of North Carolina, and Jeff. Davis. The Governor writes that "after a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina," he thinks "it will be impossible to remove it," unless the Confederate authorities will make some effort at negotiation with the enemy. Jeff. Davis replies that he has made three such attempts with no avail; that the only terms offered contained an unconditional submission, and therefore the South must fight it out. He tells the Governor also that he is very much afraid that "bad men" in North Carolina will attempt to inaugurate movements "which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort the enemy." These admissions are quite significant as to the state of public feeling in North Carolina.

Col. Washburne, of the 18th Indiana, which had a reception from the people of Indianapolis, on Monday, made a speech at the reception, in which he administered a terrible rebuke to the Peace Democrats and compromisers, saying that he and his men had enlisted as War Democrats, and were Democrats still, and were showing their Democracy by making war on the rebels, confiscating their lands and arming their slaves.

The 27th Indiana has been doing good work. An officer writes to Governor Morton that on the 15th ult., before Resaca, this regiment, in a fair, open field fight, defeated the 32d and 38th Alabama regiments, killing and wounding a large number, and taking about 100 prisoners, among whom was Colonel Langford, of the latter regiment, and also captured its battle flag, inscribed Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Tunnel Hill.

The resignation of General Fremont will save the government $5,000 a year. It is to be hoped that a few more major generals, brigadier generals, and other officers, at leisure, will follow his example.

The famous diamond, called "The Star of the South," arrived at Bombay. The value of this diamond is said to be seven and a half million of francs.

The loss by the Glen's Falls, New York, fire is estimated at from $800,000 to $800,000; insured for about $250,000. In proportion to the size of the place, this fire is said to be the most disastrous which has ever occured this side of San Francisco. The Lillie safe in the Glen's Falls Bank was opened on Thursday, and the million dollars it contained were found uninjured. The safe in the Commercial Bank safe the valuables were removed on the breaking out of the fire.

The plan of visitation of the Methodist Bishops af 1864 has been published. Bishop Morris will preside over the Central German Conference in Cincinnati, August 24th; Bishop Baker will hold the Methodist Indiana at Delphi, September 7th; Bishop Ames, the Ohio, at Chillicothe, September 9th; the Central Ohio, at Marion, September 21st; Bishop Simpson, the southeast Indiana at Shelbyville, September 21st; Bishop Simpson, the Cincinnati at Greenfield, September 28th; Bishop Simpon, the Indiana, at Princeton, October 5th.

A young woman about nineteen years of age, residing at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, takes the lead of her sex in agricultural labor. One of her brothers is in the army; the second one has been in service, but returned home a cripple, and the father is also disabled Unable to hire help on the farm, the young woman went into the field. She is not now, having covered two thousand and fifty hills of corn in five hours, some three weeks since. She was "dragging in oats" when last heard from.

COTTON STATISTICS.—The statistics of English cotton receipts for 1863 and 1864, show that the increased supply coming forward from other quarters of the world compensate for the deficiency of the United States, and will consequently reduce the price of cotton goods.

The increased supply of the last twelve months amounts to 311,165 bales, or more than fifty per cent. increment upon the receipts of 1863. The supply has been as follows: 1863—American, 17,229 bales; Brazil, 61,736; Egypt, 100,192; Smyrna and Greece, 14,614; West Indies, 6,136; East Indies, 264,995; China and Japan, 43,369—total, 508,271. 1864—American, 79,535 bales; Brazil, 80,571; Egypt, 135,118; Smyrna and Greece, 35,976; West Indies, 15,924; East Indies, 322,687; China and Japan, 150,525—total of 1864, 819,436, making an increase of 311,165 bales. Of this, 72,094 American and West India may be subtracted, since it is probably old growth, and not current production. The remainder is 310,165 bales as the actual increased yield of the latter year over the former. The compound ratio of production be continued but a very brief period, and the existing famine in this textile will be at an end. As the matter now stands, the East Indies, China and Japan, Egypt and Brazil, contribute more than we do to the world's wants. Their combined growth, however, is only a fraction of what ours was before the war, and of what it will be again immediately after.

JAPAN.—Late advices from Japan show that a compromise will be had on the question whether foreigners should be welcomed to or expelled from the country. Six daimios had been chosen to confer and decide on the will of the nation on this point, and their decision was to be regarded as final and would shape the policy of the government. But two, at least, out of the six, were understood to be bitterly opposed to foreigners, so that there were grave doubts as to whether anything decisive and satisfactory would be agreed on. In fact, what with the dissensions of this singular people, as well as their jealousy of strangers, it is not likely that any restrictions on trade will be removed at present.

WHO SUPPORTS MR. LINCOLN.—The New York Evening *Post* explains the popular demand for Mr. Lincoln's re-election as follows:

"In the first place, he is popular with the 'plain people,' who believed him honest, with the rich people, who believe him safe, with the soldiers, who believe him their friend, and with the religious people, who believe him to have been specially raised up for this crisis; and, in the second place, because many of the thieving and corrupt scoundrels of the political mews, who know the fact of his popularity, have eagerly attached themselves to the car of his success.

If the plain people, the rich, the religious, the soldiers, and the politicians, the honest and the dishonest are for him, who shall stand against him!

BEFORE RICHMOND.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR COAL HARBOR, June 3, 12 P. M.

To-day has been marked by much hard fighting. There has been no general battle, but an engagement of sufficient severity to add largely to our number of killed and wounded. Four thousand men will not much more than cover our casualties. Everything won to-day has been earned by hard work, and has cost us its full value. An average advance of our line, somewhat less than half a mile, and the capture of about four hundred prisoners, form the result of the day's operations.

The formation of our line of battle in its new position, across the Gaines' Mill road, having been completed yesterday, and full connection established between the several corps, an early hour this morning was fixed upon for an assault on the enemy's works along the entire line; the principal effort, however, to be made on our left and against the rebel right. Our line, which extended from Bethesda Church on the right to a point nearly two miles below Coal Harbor on the left, was constituted as follows:

Warren and Burnside on the right, next Gen. Smith's eighteenth corps; then General Wright (Sixth Corps), and on the extreme left General Hancock. The latter corps was the first to open the attack, the First and Second Divisions under General Barlow and Gibbons, being assigned to make the assault, while the Third Division was held as a reserve. At precisely 4½ o'clock, a gun was fired as a signal, and both Smith's eighteenth corps), then General Wright (Sixth Corps), and on the extreme left General Hancock. The latter corps was the first to open the attack, the First and Second Divisions under General Barlow and Gibbons, being assigned to make the assault, while the Third Division was held as a reserve. At precisely 4½ p. m. a gun was fired as a signal, and both Smith's eighteenth corps), then General Wright (Sixth Corps), and on the extreme left General Hancock. The latter corps was the first to open the attack, the First and Second Divisions under General Barlow and Gibbons, being assigned to make the assault, while the Third Division was held as a reserve. At precisely 4½ p. m. a gun was fired as a signal, and both Barlow's Division, the First Brigade, Colonel Miles, and the Fourth Brigade, Colonel Brooke, each formed in two lines, led the assault, the former on the left, the latter on the right. Gibbons' Division on starting had the brigades of Colonel Smyth, General Tyler, and Colonel McKeen in the front line arranged from left to right in the order in which they are mentioned, but while advancing General Owen's Brigade moved obliquely and came up on the left of Colonel Smyth's, so that the four brigades went in together.

There was nearly a mile of ground to traverse before reaching the entrenchments that were to be charged, and over this our men advanced as silently as possible. Through a part of the distance they were screened from the observation of the enemy by woods or slight hills, but in the immediate front of the works there was a space of considerable breadth affording no shelter whatever from the rebel fire. Although the enemy was on the alert, a portion of the division succeeded in charging over this space and getting temporary possession of the rebel works. But the number that succeeded in effecting an entrance was not large enough to effect a lodgment, and they were obliged to fall back to the main line.

They brought off, however, two hundred and fifteen prisoners, including a Major and four-teen officers, and the colors of the one hundred and sixty-sixth Virginia Regiment, as a reward of their prowess. Corporal Terence Bigler, Company D, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, of Brooke's Brigade, was the captor of this flag. The Colonel of the regiment, to which it belonged, was bayonetted as our men entered the intrenchments, but the Lieutenant Colonel was behind the breastworks, was captured, but could not be brought off. It was, however, rendered useless to the enemy by the complete range of it which our men had with their muskets. Though it is thus far unclear who fired the day, the enemy neither daring to attempt to use or remove it. Although we found it impracticable to hold the Rebel intrenchments at this point, the new line was constructed within twenty-five yards distant.

Taking advantage of the shelter afforded by a crest of land, our men have clung to this point, and from regret concealment kept up such a constant and well aimed fire that scarcely a single rebel head could be induced to lift itself above the shelter of the rifle pit. The gallant and lamented Col. Beaver, of the 148th Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Beaver, advanced up almost to the enemy's line, and under their very eyes (if they had dared use their eyes) began to intrench, struck a substantial line of rifle pits, which we have since been occupying all day.

Our men have shot down several rebel flags visible on the rebel works, and afterwards jauntingly invited the "Johnnies" to put up some more. Badinage was exchanged to-day between the opposing lines almost as freely as bullets. Yankee, Sandy, Paddy, Dutch and Rankin were sent as early as possible to Fredericksburg, and Dr. St. Clair returned to Washington. We thus had seventeen members of the corps earnestly engaged in their profession. It was practicable to get to the field of labor. Some delay in reaching Fredericksburg was occasioned to the first party of our surgeons by the guard's having had imperfect information, an imbalance train and prevented communication for a short time between that place and Belle Plain. Nevertheless Pennsylvania had the credit of being among the first represented by her civilian surgeons at either point.

The detail of Medical officers to a tent to the wounded at Fredericksburg was necessarily limited by the fact that the active operations of the army, which was constantly engaged in heavy skirmishing, required the presence of most of the commissioned surgeons to afford relief to the men daily injured in battle.

Up to the 22d of the month, there were not at any time less than eight thousand wounded men in Fredericksburg, although many were daily forwarded to Washington, and to care for such a large number was a work far too great for the surgeons on duty, and for the good of the army, and the deficiency could only be supplied by civilians.

The difficulties in giving proper care to the wounded were greatly increased by their being collected at a new base, where every preparation had to be made for their reception.

Many of the Surgeons arriving at the post of duty, were without the needed supplies, were obliged to gather up the means of relief wherever they could be found. Store rooms and factories had to be opened, and a considerable amount of ground, which they have held all day, under an extremely heavy fire, and fortified themselves in their new position. Rickett's Division is said to have fought under the hottest fire, and the fighting was extremely sharp and the casualties heavy in the entire corps.

On the right of the Sixth Corps General Smith was engaged, with about the same results and, perhaps, heavier losses. The Eighty-first New York Regiment, of Marston's Brigade, Brooks' Division, had a front of a hundred yards in advancing the charge, and suffered terribly. Nearly every officer of the regiment is either killed or wounded. General Marston was struck by a fragment of shell and left on the ground, but remained on the field throughout the day.

The entire corps was sharply engaged, and its losses were particularly heavy. The third corps on the extreme right advanced their line to some extent, and experienced very sharp fighting in doing so. The loss on Griffin's division alone is stated at about three hundred and fifty. The loss in the Eighteenth corps through the day must amount to fifteen hundred, as about twelve hundred wounded have come in the hospitals of the corps. The casualties of the Second and Sixth cannot be less than one thousand, and the entire loss of the army will, I think, not fall short of the figure named above, viz: four thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

About 9 p. m. the enemy made a charge upon our left, attacking the portion of our line held by Colonel Barlow's and Brigadier General Gibbons' division, Second corps, and also Col. Upton's brigade, of Russel's division. General Barlow, who was on the front of his line, arrested the rebel column, and gave the order, "Fix bayonets," and instantly sent to warn General Gibbons to be on the alert. The men were at the time busily engaged in entrenching but by the time the enemy came up were perfectly ready to receive him, and repulsed him in handsome style, with severe chastisement for his temerity. Since this repulse all has been quiet.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Mr. Chase Formally Withdraws.

The following important letter from Senator Sherman, relative to the use of Secretary Chase's name as a candidate, was addressed to the editor of the Cincinnati *Volks Blott*, a delegate from the first (Cincinnati) district, of Hamilton county, Ohio. This gentleman has long been known as an advocate of Governor Chase's claims for the Presidency, and, desiring to know whether the Secretary would allow the use of his name in the approaching convention, addressed Senator Sherman a letter on the subject, to which the subjoined is a reply:

WASHINGTON, June 5.

MY DEAR SIR—I know from the repeated conversations with Governor Chase that he has no desire connected with the action of the convention, except that the declaration of will of the people in favor of the renomination of the President be faithfully executed by the convention, and that the declaration of principles be explicit and decided. In this opinion I heartily concur. You are authorized to say this much for either of us to any one who would be affected by our opinion.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

HON. M. A. JACOBI.

Ex-President Pierce Another Rebel.

The *Biblical Recorder* publishes the following note from Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, North Carolina:

Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Baltimore met, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, ex-President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

Gen. McCall and the Reserves.

Gen. MCCALL visited the Reserves at Camp Curtin on Tuesday, when an interesting scene took place. The Reserves formed in line and the General reviewed them and addressed them in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said:

"It is a singular coincidence and proudly to be reflected upon, that your last battle, fought on the last day of your service, and crowned with victory, was fought nearly on the same ground of which your first battle on the Peninsula was fought—alike crowned with victory."

JOLLY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* is responsible for this story of an Irish soldier of the Union army:

"I noticed in ambulance, as the regiment was passing, a soldier lying down and resting on one arm, with a Zouave cap in his hand, waving it repeatedly, and cheer as loud as his faint voice would permit. From curiosity and admiration of the brave fellow, I questioned him as to the regiment he belonged to, and he answered in a genuine Irish brogue, 'The Second Fusians, of New York, Col. MacMahon, sir.' He had his foot amputated a little above the ankle, and I remarked that it was a very severe wound. 'Yis, an' troth,' said he, 'it is a hard thing for a man to lave half his *understand* on the field; but, begar, its thankful to God I am that the Johnny Rebs didn't take my *reason*.' His companion in the ambulance said, in a laugh that evidently hurt him, for he had a frightful wound in his right side, 'Con, I believe you'll die with a joke on your lips.' 'Well,' said he, 'I hope I'll have my pipe along wid it.'"

Report of Surgeon Gen. King.

Pennsylvania's Care for Her Sick and Wounded.

Pittsburgh Volunteer Surgeons.

When the soldiers of Pennsylvania left her borders to do battle for the Union, Governor CURTIN pledged the Commonwealth to take care of them. If they were wounded or became sick, she would send nurses and surgeons to minister to their wants. This promise, on the part of her chief Executive, has been most sacredly kept and honorably redeemed. A recent evidence of this watchful care on her part is furnished in the Report of Surgeon General KING, on the work of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Aid Corps of Surgeons at Belle Plain and Fredericksburg, since the operations of the Army of the Potomac. In answer to a telegram, on the evening of May 8th, from J. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General of the United States at Washington, "to send ten Surgeons for active field service, equipped for ten days," Surgeon King says:

I immediately telegraphed ten members of the corps, as follows, viz: Drs. R. B. Mowry, G. L. M'Cook and H. T. Coffey, of Pittsburgh; John E. Shaffer, of Elizabeth; Thomas M'Kennon, of Washington; F. C. Harrison, of Bloomsburg; D. D. Kennedy, of Chester Co.; H. F. Martin, of Allentown, and H. Lenox Hodge and Henry C. Deis, of Philadelphia, who reported with such promptitude that within twenty-four hours the majority of them were in Washington, and ready with their orders to proceed to the field for service, and the remainder were ready on the following morning.

Besides the seventeen members of the Volunteer Aid Corps furnished from Pennsylvania, the following gentlemen, who went there and rendered important surgical aid under the auspices of the Christian Commission, whose labors are performed by over two hundred devoted and active delegates was justly regarded of inappreciable value.

I cannot express in terms too strong my appreciation of the efforts to succor the wounded, made by the civilian surgeons, and especially by those members of the Volunteer Aid Corps, who remained at Fredericksburg over the time of the surgeons, during the time they were constantly required in these extensive preparations, and to show how well the duty was performed, it is only necessary to state that thousands of the wounded who were at first huddled together in every part of the town, without blankets, bunks, or dressings, or even suitable food, or any of the necessary appliances for the sick, were in a few days furnished with comparatively comfortable quarters, food and clothing, and much of the required medical aid.

It is true thousands of relief afforded was not in all cases what would be desired, as many instances of suffering as well as discomfort remained. Yet I believe all was done that could be expected under the circumstances, and in no case that I know of did any one requiring relief fail to receive some attention.

Personal.

The intelligence of the death of the celebrated Duke of Malakoff, better known as Gen. Pelissier, is announced. He was seventy-four years of age, and was distinguished for his services in the Crimean war, for which he received the baton of Marshal of France. He served for many years in the African campaign, and returned to France broken in health. In 1862 he rendered Louis Napoleon important services by overthrowing the constitutional authorities by military violence, for which he was munificently rewarded.

The Pope's health seems to be partially re-established. His Holiness took part in the procession at the festival of Corpus Christi on the 26th.

Hon. James Nill, President Judge of the Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset Judicial District, who died at his residence in Chambersburg, on the 27th ult., was one of the leading Democrats of that portion of the State, and had for many years filled various offices of trust and responsibility. Since the outbreak of the rebellion, he has warmly sustained the Union organization. The Chambersburg *Repository* says Judge Nill, who died childless, by a will executed some years ago, made a liberal bequest to a relative of Franklin county, and still resides in the State; but by his will, admitted to probate on Monday last, he revokes the legacy, expressly on the ground that the legatee sympathizes with the traitors in arms against the government. Judge Nill was a War Democrat, and his was as consistent in death as it was earnest in life, in his abhorrence of faithlessness to our sacred Nationality.

While Edward C. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, was at large in Boston, he assumed the name of E. A. Parkinson. The trip down the harbor to Fort Warren didn't agree with him, and he returned home to be furloughed on account of extreme ill-health, so that he can reside with his sister at Newburg, N. Y.

The Brussels journals announce the death in that city of Madam Garcia, the widow of Manuel Garcia, the founder of the greatest school of singing of modern days. She was the mother of Madame Malibran, Madam Pauline Garcia, and M. Garcia, the eminent professor of singing now settled in London.

Stigelli, the tenor, is meeting with great success in Rome, where he has sung with Bendazzi in the "Sicilian Vespers."

News has been received that Bev. L. Janvier, missionary of the Presbyterian Board to India, has been murdered.

A DEATH CLOCK.—We have recently been informed of a truly wonderful clock, which is said to belong to a family in Newport, Ky. The clock is of curious construction, and belongs to the family of Mr. L——y; but all the efforts of the clockmakers have not been able to make it keep time—consequently it has been permitted to rest in silence. A few hours before the death of Mr. L——y's sister, some short time since, the clock suddenly struck one, after a silence of many months. It then continued to maintain its silence until another member of the family was prostrated with a fatal malady, when it again struck one, and on the following day the sister was buried. A year elapsed, when the second child sickened and died. The clock was punctual in sounding one a few hours previous to its death. A third child, a little boy three months old, was afflicted with scrofula, which baffled the skill of his physicians, and died. The clock gave the usual warning, and struck one. It has never failed in sounding the death knell in any of the family in whose possession it is were about to die. "There are stranger things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

THE LAST WORDS OF COL. STONE.—Much has been said—but not too much—in praise of Col. Newton Stone, late commander of the Vermont Second, who fell in the second day's fight in the Wilderness. He was first wounded in the leg, and carried to the rear, and, after having his wound dressed, requested to be placed upon his horse, which was done, when he immediately rode to the front and took his position at the head of his regiment, amid the cheers of his men, whom he addressed briefly as follows: "Well, boys, this is rough work, but I'll be with as I told you I wished you to do, not to leave for a slight wound, but remain just as long as you could do any good; I am here to do so as long as I can. He then rode along the line, speaking a word of good cheer to every company, and as he halted to address company B, a rifle ball pierced his head and he fell from his horse a corpse. At that moment the regiment was forced back, and the body of their Colonel was captured, but was immediately retaken.—*Springfield Union.*

A Philadelphian's Opinion of Pittsburgh.

A verdant Philadelphian lately ventured so far from home as Cleveland. He took Pittsburgh in his route, and wrote back letters to the *Press* newspaper. He admired the Alleghenies, and like the school girl, thought they were splendid. But the sight of Pittsburgh "exasperated" him exceedingly. The smoke and the work-people quite shocked him. He thought it extremely vulgar that coal and ore

"Should be dragged
"Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,"

and that Pittsburghers should, by mixing them together, create a deuced smoke to come

"Betwixt the wind and his nobility."

—But we let him make his own complaint:

It is a charming journey here, barring heat and dust, which upon the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, first fry and then pepper the traveler; barring the exasperating sight of Pittsburgh, which, on a hot day, is the manifest martyrdom, the gloomiest phrenzy. Philadelphia must be a heaven to Pittsburghers; what must Pittsburgh be to Philadelphians? Pennsylvania seems to begin with Paradise and end with Avernus, and if Philadelphia is the finest city in the land, Pittsburgh is *not* the finest, by whatever degree your amount of visual affliction may tempt you to reckon. Soldiers near Pittsburgh look as if they had come out of a battle, yet they have only passed through the town. On a hot day a man who laughs outright is hideous. There is a fiend insanity in the air, inlaid with murk and soot. The hard-fisted smiths, who have been working like devils all day, poke out their faces like demons, and after swallowing fire inhale cinders. A mild summer breath passes over the dry, yellow and ashy hills, blows in the complex, and immitigable plague of all sorts of infernal dry dust—sand, mud, clay, coke, charcoal, cinders, and infinite soot—and the traveler wails in his heart and gnashes his teeth. It is a city to be seen only at the cost of one's eyes, and, therefore, has been very little described. Superficially, it is without doubt, a place terrible to the sense. It is dirty, but not diseased. Fat men grow fatter, upon the carbon, and there, or thereabout, I saw one of the finest babies I ever saw. It has ever been my envy to gaze upon. But even after getting fat and rich, his dark doom sits upon the moody burgher like an incubus. If Pittsburgh was ever a Danae to the sky above it, its Jupiter must have been a collier, and his Danae a colored woman—his raining largesse a shower of soot.

People who go there to stay must roll up their sleeves and go to work. In a short time they become black, and are made slaves. Some are afreet and some are genii, who work with immense energy, digging monuments out of the fire, and heaping up wealth from the dirt. Pittsburghers can stand abuse, for they are all getting rich; but no wonder they need determination to "go ahead," which we have lacked more than anything else in this war.—*U. S. Service Magazine.*

Sacrifices of the Polish Ladies.

Patriotic ladies of Poland, finding that renewed sacrifices were necessary in the war with Russia, have sent their jewels to England for sale, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of those poor sick and wounded Poles who now, almost bereft of hope, are slowly languishing in secresy and suffering. The jewels were sold at the Cheswick Mansion of the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland. They numbered about 700, and realized £30,000. The London buyer would have been greater had it not been for the difficulty found in removing them. As it is many valuable articles were confiscated on the Austrian frontier, and have been rescued by England. Among the jewelry sold was a large collection of wedding rings and love tokens belonging to Polish widows who had lost their husbands during the struggle, and who had not hesitated to sacrifice these relics, in the hope that the amount obtained for them would lessen the sufferings of those who had struggled and fallen in the cause for which their husbands had fallen. Many of these rings bore the initials of husband and wife, and some of them were also engraved with appropriate mottoes and quotations. Besides these there were bridal necklaces sent by nuns, who, having nothing else to offer, had given up the only ornaments they were permitted to use. In one of the gallantly written letters which they had affixed to fifty guineas each, and in the room known as the Fox Room, adjoining the small chamber in which the great English statesman died, were the jewels of the Princess Czartoryski, of Polish families, which were offered at the price of £3,000 each. Among the miscellaneous articles for sale were three silver snuff-boxes, which had been sent by Russians with a view of benefitting their oppressed fellow-citizens. Some of the rings bore dates which showed they had been worn in some cases fifty, in others but two or three years. The sales were at exceedingly low prices, the love tokens and rings going for only a few shillings.

Foreign Items.

A life of Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, sister of George III., is to appear shortly, prepared from family documents and State papers, in the possession of the Wraxall family, derived from the late Sir N. W. Wraxall, the traveler, memoir writer, historian, and paymaster of the forces in Ireland. It is no doubt a most interesting work, as the Baronet was a great gossip, and sometimes paid for his remarks. He was imprisoned for six months for a libel on Count Woronzow, a Russian Minister. He died early in 1830, at the advanced age of eighty.

The German shipowners who have been carrying Russian colors to protect their vessels are thought by the French press not to be safe from capture, because the captains and two-thirds of the crews are Germans. The convention of 1801 between Russia, England and Germany requires that the captains and half the crews of their merchant vessels shall be of the nation of the flag.

A Paris paper states that although Maximilian I. is not yet established in his new empire, fifty-six actors and actresses are about to leave France for Mexico, where a court theatre will be established. Other attendants on royalty will make their appearance in due time, and it will not be long before it will be necessary to cross the Atlantic in order to enjoy the splendor of an imperial court.

The Mayor in England who expressed the opinion that Shakspeare was a clever man, but might have employed his talents to better purpose, is outdone by a person in Stratford, Canada West, who gave no encouragement to a celebration there, but remarked that if the Bard of Avon had any wheat to sell he would find a ready market for it in that village.

M. De Pulsky, one of the chiefs of the Hungarian revolution in 1848, who accompanied Kossuth to this country and made a most favorable impression while here, has been permitted by the Austrian Government to return to Hungary, and his forfeited estates have been returned to him.

The convicted drunkards the last year in New Zealand were one out of every forty-one persons of the population. Dedicat females and children and there would be scarcely sober persons enough left to try the offenders.

Garibaldi is going back to England in the autumn, by which time it is supposed the policy of France and England will be settled without reference to the opinions or position of the sturdy republican.

The battery and its deck mountings on board the United States steamer Kearsage, when in the Thames, were the especial admiration of English naval critics.

Five thousand singers are to take part in a choral festival to be given by Mr. G. W. Martin at the sydenham Crystal Palace on the 15th instant. Some of the part-songs for treble vo

REVELRY IN EAST INDIA.

The following remarkable poem appeared originally, it is believed, in the St. Helena *Magazine*, and was afterwards copied into the London *Spectator*, and other journals. It will be new to most of our readers. It relates to the early service of English officers in India, when the army was mowed down by pestilence. When Mr. Macauley's account of the effects of the small-pox in England is remembered, as it describes the separation of brothers, sisters, and lovers, it will be seen that this poem gives with wonderful effect what is far nobler, however painful—the very poetry of military despair, but still the dying together of brothers in arms:

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around us are bare,
As they shout to the peals of laughter,
It seems that the dead are there;
But stand to our glasses steady,
We drink to our comrades' eyes,
Quaff a cup for the dead already,
And hurrah for the next that dies.

Not here are the goblets flowing;
Not here is the vintage sweet:
'Tis cold, as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But stand to your glasses steady,
And soon shall your pulses rise,
A cup to the dead already;
Hurrah to the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that darkies!
Not a fear for the friends that sink;
We'll fall 'midst the wine cup's sparkles
As mutes as the wine we drink,
So stand to your glasses steady!
'Tis this that the respite buys;
One cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies.

Time was when we frowned at others;
We thought we were wiser then;
Ha! ha! let them think of their mothers,
Who hope to see them again.
No, stand to your glasses steady!
The thoughtless are here the wise;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking—
There's many a cheek that's sunk—
But soon, though our hearts are breaking,
They'll burn with the wine we've drunk,
So stand to your glasses steady!
'Tis here the revival lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies.

There's a mist on the glass congealing;
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;
And thus does the warmth of feeling
Turn ice in the grasp of death!
Ho! stand to your glasses, steady,
For a moment the vapor flies—
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies.

Who dreads to the dust returning?
Who shrinks from the sable shore?
Where the high and haughty yearning
Of the soul shall sting no more.
No, stand to your glasses steady,
The world is a world of lies—
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies.

Cut off from the land that bore us;
Betrayed by the land we find,
Where the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest remain behind.
Stand, stand to your glasses steady,
'Tis all we have left to prize:
A cup to the dead already,
And hurrah for the next that dies.

The Theory of the Origin of Coal Oil.

It is probable that all instances of solid bitumen found on or beneath the surface of the earth have resulted from the hardening of drops or reservoirs of liquid coal oil. The lumps and crystals of graphite found in the oldest rocks, like the lumps of amber found in the newest, were doubtless oily substances involved by sand and mud. Flakes of anthracite are found in the centre of rock crystal. Gelatinous animals and fucous plants abounded in these ancient seas, and ought to have provided, by their death, plenty of animal and vegetable hydrocarbon for the mineral. The old red sandstones, like more modern formations, present us, for our cabinets, innumerable flattened fish, "converted into bitumen; some in so perfect a state that every scale can be counted, and every sculptured line upon them submitted separately to the microscope; others an undistinguishable mass or daub of tar. Some rocks have been so thoroughly charged with animal dead matter that they emit a fetid odor whenever struck, and are technically known as stinkstones. The bituminous limestones and shales of many different geological ages are so many reservoirs of animal and vegetable oil, produced by the death and slow decomposition of successive floral and animal creations, perhaps principally caroline. The fossiliferous black shales of the central belt of the State of New York underlie Lake Erie, cross Ohio and Kentucky into Tennessee, and return through Indiana and form the beds of Lakes Michigan and Huron. In middle Kentucky the faces of the rocks are smeared and streaked with oil, fried out of them by the sun, so that the surfaces are blackened as if with tar.

Up to the horizon of these black slates, ascending in the column of deposits, gelatinous sea organisms, both animal and vegetable, seem to have constituted the principal, if not the sole, apparatus for generating petroleum. But Dawson has lately discovered in the sandstones over them a true angiospermous exogenous tree, not much, if any, lower in the scale of development than those of which our forests are composed. Coniferous trees began also to abound, and coal beds to be deposited in groups. Thence the higher we ascend towards and through the second and the third or great coal measures, the more abundant became the vestiges of fresh water and land vegetation, until in the tree stumps of the coal beds of Nova Scotia we find small land animals. The mosses and ferns, the rushes and reeds, minute and gigantic, of which the coal beds came, suggest the vegetable origin of coal oil. For it is near or between the three systems of coal measures proper that the amazing discoveries of subterranean reservoirs of oil have taken place. It is impossible to suppress the suspicion that petroleum is a product of the slow decomposition of vegetable tissue.

But the oil wells are not sunk in coal measures, but through them at the edge of the great coal area. The oil is never found in coal beds; nor have the subterranean reservoirs of oil apparently any connection with coal beds, nor even with coal slates, or bituminous shales or pyroschists, as they are called. Black slate, cannel, fat coal, like lignite, peat and living wood, will yield the oils and grass by distillation, but the geological distinction must be carefully preserved between the free petroleum of the rocks and wells and the distilled petroleum of the old oil works.

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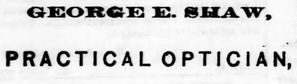

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THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accomn,n.....	3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:30 p m
Thro Express.....	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	12:00 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n.....	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n.....	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	2:50 p m	3d do	1:25 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:50 a m	Chicago Express...	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philia, " " ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti " " ...	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail.....	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:30 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

An Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connelsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:40 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 p m
2d " ..	6:15 p m	2d " ..	2:05 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	4:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	4:30 a. m.	Express.....	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation..	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	6:10 a. m.	Mail.....	3:30 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:50 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....	3:30 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....39 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....75 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Gardner & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens'Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....127 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....98 Water st.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....61 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....92 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penns. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co...corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co,.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....18 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....139 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....22 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles H. Mellor.....82 Fifth street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....97 Fifth street.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatoney.....
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair st
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....89 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....259 Penn st.
Quincy A. cott.....278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

N. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

R. Megraw.....21 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & Sout.....54 Market st.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....81 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturers.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krohs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Son.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Struwes.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....189 Wood st.

Tin Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Corawell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....110 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....36 and 96 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

je1y

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

jy6-1m HOWARD WORRELL.

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something new and useful, needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars.

R. L. WOLCOTT,

ap9 No. 70 Chatham Square, New York.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers nes; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap5

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at

C. LEGAR'S,

28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

mh16:3m

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

AUCTION SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

ap23:2till June 25.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—By the Act of May 5th, an appropriation of Fifty thousand Dollars was made for the Extension of the Capitol Buildings at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the fifteenth day of June. The main object to be attained by the proposed extension is to furnish additional Committee Room for the Legislature, and the extension is to conform as far as possible to the architecture of the present building.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor,
ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General.
JAMES F. BARR, Surveyor General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasu'r.

Harrisburg, May 10, 1864. my23-2m.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se8:1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,

No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. del

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornamental Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, Looking Glass Plates and Plates, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—21 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialities attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap19

5 BARRELS EGGS JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by

R. H. KING,

my28 No. 211 Liberty street.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe2:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe2:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe2:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja25:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK,

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, angle and T Iron.

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts

my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se22

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,

No. 39 THIRD STREET,

(Between Wood and Smithfield.)

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brewers' Kettles, Stills,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.

je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WARKHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 142 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh82

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar establishments.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

TEMPERANCEVILLE,

my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Plasished Tea Ware, Fire Irons, Spoons and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUF

The Daily Commercial.

Sanitary Fair—Treasurer's List.

N. Holmes, Treasurer Sanitary Fair, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions:

From Mayor's Office:

James Lowry, Jr., Mayor	$50 00
Day Police:	
Saml Long	$5 00
And J Kemp	5 00
Wm C Wray	5 00
Chas Bay	5 00
Jno Herron	5 00
Night Police:	
Wm Reed	$5 00
Seth Wilmot	5 00
J McGuire	5 00
Geo Hill	2 00
J C Mason	2 00
John Hood	2 00
Chas O'Brien	1 00
Jas McKeever	1 75
W O Johns	1 00
Thos Graham	2 00
Saml W Rd	2 00
Asby Smith	3 00
H Thomas	2 00
J L Toornbury	5 00
T Hamilton	2 00
J McCallister	2 00
M Breunan	2 00
D Lawton	2 00
I Glynn	2 00
H Wallace	2 00
R Johnston	1 00
J Fl ley, Esq., Chicago	$ 50 00
Furst & Bradley, Chicago	16 00
H J Gormley, teacher, Third ward	5 00
Miss Graham " "	2 00
Miss Richardson " "	1 50
Little Saw Mill S School	20 00
Nicholas Voeg ly Jr	50 00
Citizens of Cranberry tp., Butler county	10 00
Capt G W Reed	50 00
E Ballentine	10 00
Mrs M A Irwin, Venango county	16 00

From Pitts & Birm R R, receipts Saturday, June 4th $207 86

Employees Pitts & Birm R R	65 15	
W M Hersh, Pre ident do	55 15	$388 16

Teachers and Pupils of West Pittsburgh School $ 90 50

Good Intent Lite ary Society	40 50
West Lebanon Aid Society	58 00
B Wilson	20 00
Employees of J Grazier's Tobacco Works	103 0
Proceeds of Concert at Clintonville, Venango county	50 00
Citizens of Clintonville, Venango Co	163 00
Citizens of New Brighton and Fallstown, on account	100 60
Ladies Aid Society of Jefferson, Gre ne county	43 00
N Henson	1 00
H Sallie	10 00
H W Beaumont	10 00
J H Ley, coal	100 00
First National Bank, Allegheny	200 00
Employees of Wharton, Bro's & Co	60 50
John Dalzell Lodge 353, I O O F	95 00

From Livery Stables:

I Charles	$25 00
Harper & Dilks	30 00
Moreland & Mitchell	40 00
Morrow & Miller	20 00
J Dain & Son	40 00
W S Jackson	75 00
N Briceland	5 00
J Smith	10 00
Wm Matteer	5 00
H S Miller	15 00
Ardary & Mitchell	65 00
T Hershberger	20 00
	$315 00

J T Johnson, Freeport	25 00
D Alter do	5 00
W Neal do	5 00
J Wood do	5 00
Teachers Public School, Freeport	5 20
	$45 20

	$3,160 00
Previously reported	$143 644 00
	$146,803 0

Names omitted in the publication of the list of contributions from William Stones' Coal works:

John Dixon	$2 50
John Tanswe l	2 50
Thos Evans	2 00
J Baxendell	2 50
Stephen Lowe	1 00
David m rris	2 00
N Kielst	2 50
Hamlet Lowe	5 00
R Wilson	5 00
J C Messmer	5 00
George Culp	5 00
J H Stevens	1 00
Wm Black	2 00
F Maukie	2 00
Geo McKee	2 00
J Harbester	2 00
M White	2 00
J McGready	2 00
A J Gribbon	1 00
T Barbin	1 00
Jas Gormly	2 00
S Montgomery	1 00
Danl Kinney	2 00
M Rafferty	2 00
Jno Barry	2 00
D Wright	2 00
T Murdock	1 00
D Day	5 00
W W Alexander	2 00
J Snowden, clerk	$5 00
T Entwistle	2 50
W Phelps	2 00
J Hughes	5 50
William Piper	2 00
William Holt	2 00
Hiram Paden	1 00
J Leadbeater, jr	3 75

Narrative of an Escaped Prisoner.

FIDELITY TO THE OLD FLAG IN WESTERN LOUISIANA.

The Boston *Journal* says:

"Two Union soldiers, Samuel H. Hersey, of Boston, and David L. Wentworth, of Brighton, who have had a notewor hy experience among the Rebels of Texas and Louisiana, arrived in this city on Friday last. Both belonged to the 42d Massachusetts Regiment, and were taken prisoner at Galveston 1st January, 1863. Hersey acted as clerk to Colonel Burrill, and Wentworth was ordnance sergeant of the regiment.

"From Mr. Hersey we learn that after being kept at various places in Texas for nearly a year, they were removed with other prisoners to Shreveport, La., in December last. The condition of the Union prisoners at the time was deplorable. Many of them had no shoes or stockings, some had no coats, and were obliged to substitute their blankets—yet they were marched from Galveston, Texas, three hundred and twelve miles, at this inclement season, over rough and frozen roads, and during the last two days of their journey encountered a severe norther, when the barefooted men had to make their way over snow and ice. It was the severest winter known in that region for years, and such was the miserable condition on arriving at Shreveport that Colonel Burrell, the commander of the post, a French officer, wrote to General Magruder, asking for a supply of clothing for the men. Not receiving it, he wrote again, saying that unless his request was complied with he must resign, as he saw suffering enough in the army without having it continually bef re his eyes. Still none came, and the humane Colonel was relieved.

"On the 25th of March, Shreveport becoming unsafe in consequence of the advance of Gen. Banks up Red River, the prisoners were removed to Camp Ford, Texas, but Hersey and Wentworth contrived to make their escape, and for twenty-four days lived in the woods around Shreveport, being fed by Union people in the neighborhood. After the defeat of Gen. Banks they started for home, sometimes passing themselves off as rebel soldiers in order to obtain food, and at other times, when this was not safe, getting assistance from the negroes. One day they were met by a rebel officer, who stumbled on a party of rebel soldiers, who seized them and sent them to the camp of Gen. Liddell, on the north side of Red river. The General being in a state of excitement in anticipation of a battle, they were enabled to pass off upon him an old pass allowing them to go from one piece of another in Texas as a regular parol, and he gave them a pass to go beyond the rebel lines. They were advised to go direct to Natchez, and accordingly started for that place.

"On getting within about fifty miles of their destination they were captured by a party of 'Log' Smith's guerrillas, who desired to shoot them in retaliation for the rebel soldiers who had done, but the Lieutenant in command would not permit it, and released them. Smith acquired this nickname from the fact that he hunts Union men with bloodhounds. These bloodhirsty guerrillas, however, sent a courier to another gang down the river directing them to intercept the fugitives, but the latter must have met and informed them of the plot, and they escaped by changing their course. They reached Natchez on the 16th of May, having walked forty miles the last day. They travel d mostly by night, and were often tracked by blood unds, but managed to elude these by all sorts of ingenious contrivances. From Natchez they obtained transportation on horse.

"Mr. Hersey states that there are a great many staunch Union citizens at Shreveport, and the section of Louisiana through which they traversed, many of them wealthy planters. So confident were they the General Banks would capture Shreveport, they openly avowed their Unionism, and were afterward compelled to submit to the confiscation of their property, and flee to the woods for their lives. The Union men of Northwestern Louisiana have formed themselves into bands or 'jayhawkers,' and destroy all the rebel property they can get hold of. Deadly animosity prevails between them and the guerillas, who fight under the black flag, and take an oath on enlisting never to spare a Union man. The guard at Shreveport consisted mainly of Union men who had been conscripted, and who openly declared that if a battle occu red the Confederacy would get no help from them."

The Monroe Doctrine.

Representative Davis, of Maryland, in the House of Representatives on Thursday made an unsuccessful attempt to have the rules suspended, in order to enable him to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a vindication of the dignity and functions of the House with respect to their late expression against French interference in Mexico to establish monarchical institutions.

They take issue with the President in the assertion of the principle, through the Secretary of State, that such subject practically and purely belong to the Executive Department, and not to the National Legislature. The Committee claims that Congress have a right to pass upon foreign affairs, either in conjunction with, or independently of the Executive.

The report shows that with but a few exceptions it has been the practice for Congress to initiate and proceed with measures for the recognition of new Governments, and cites the cases of South America and Texas as illustrations, and concludes with a resolution declaring that it is the right and duty of Congress to express themselves as to our foreign policy, and to further that their action ought not to be made the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

The Committee were nearly unanimous in their report—Representative Somerby, of New York, being the exception.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated the 6th, says: "General Wilson with his division of cavalry returned from a destruction tour on Wednesday. The Sixth Corps, at the time forming our extreme right, supported the railroad destroyed was the Virginia Central. It is reported to have been done so effectually that the Rebels cannot repair it in some months. On the morning of the 4th inst., Ewell, who was in Culpeper, had entirely disappeared, leaving many infallable signs of hasty retreat. Blankets and knapsacks strewed the sides of their march. Their right has been menaced or completely turned by Warren. Nothing else could cause such a precipitate withdrawal. The Fifth Corps were fighting in the neighborhood of Parker's Store Church, the enemy still holding the Mechanicsville line along the north and south shores of the Chickahominy. We have lost considerably, but nothing seems to affect the troops, who come on again and again in the sight of blood, nor intimidated by danger and death. The Eighteenth Corps fought well, losing their full quota.

CHICORY COFFEE.—Chicory, used as a substitute for coffee, is now raised in this country. The New York *Shipping List* says:

"We have examined a sample of American chicory. It is much clearer than the foreign, being entirely free from mold, and was raised in Stark county, Illinois, by Messrs. Floto & Co. The soil of that section is said to be admirably suited to its cultivation, and Messrs. Floto & Co. have conclusively demonstrated, during several years, that it can be produced on the prairie lands in unlimited quantities.

"—— pounds of the above root sold for 11 cents per pound, cash.

MEETING A CAVALRYMAN.—Meeting a cavalryman yesterday on the road, and asking him whether he had some water in his canteen, he answered that he had milk. I took the canteen and the joke together, supposing the milk had come through a commissary's faucet, but it was milk not, yet cold. Had he found a spring? "Oh no," very nonchalantly, "there are about forty cows around here, and we just milk 'em." So they do. Reckless fellows, more unsoverned than infantry, they 'just everlastingly live," in army parase. I had not been ashore at White House an hour before I saw one coming triumphantly leading a cow; and following this one yesterday into a farmyard, I saw signs of the herd he told of—probably numerically small, figuratively as large as you please."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says as soon as the Internal Revenue Bill passes very nearly all the distilleries in the country will stop. There will, therefore, be a large falling off in the consumption of corn. Farmers who have corn for sale may take the hint. There is no foreign demand for it. Good!

An affray which will probably prove fatal occurred in Washington, Pa., on Monday night. It appears that John Eagle and John Doyle got into a dispute, when the former struck the latter with some sharp instrument, fracturing his skull. Doyle was not expected to live.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPLOYMENT.—$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.
jus-3t

TO DISTILLERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—An experienced accountant, salesman and traveler, in the above business, desires to obtain the same position in a house in that business in this city. He has had several years experience traveling for an eastern house, is well acquainted with the country dealers, speaks both English and German fluently, can bring the best recommendation of his present employers, who are about retiring. Addre s,

"SALESMAN,"
jus-ct Lock Box 169, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A FINE TWO HORSE BAROUCHE,

For sale at the Sanitary Fair Ground. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by giving a call before purchasing elsewhere.

G. C. ROESSING.
jus-ct

PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1864.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of last month, payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday the 9th inst.

By order of the Board.
jus-1w E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

ROCKY CITY OIL COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE,

Is this day declared, payable to stockholders on the 11th inst., being nett profits of the well for six months ending June 1, 1864.

J. K. MORANGE, Secretary.
jun-11

CHANGE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—DAVID CRAWFORD having disposed of his interest in the firm of SHOENBERGER & CO., to the remaining partners, the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the name and style of SHOENBERGER & CO.

W. H. SHOENBERGER,
THOS. S. BLAIR,
W. RAWFORD, JR.,
EDWIN MILES,
JOHN D. HALDE.
DAVID CRAWFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1864 3t

SANITARY FAIR.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,

BY THE CELEBRATED

GERMANIA BAND,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

AT

AUDIENCE HALL,

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th, 1864.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

1. Overture, Stradella.....Flotow.
2. Bright Star of Hope.....Halevy.
Solo, Flute and Corno.
3. Hymnse Feter Klange Walzer.....Lanner.
4. Finale, No. 1 Aidia.....Verdi.

PART SECOND.

1. Shipwreck of the Medusa—Grand descriptive Overture.....Desirge.
2. Fantasie on Themes from "Lucia di Lammermoor," for Violincello, performed by the well known artist, Theodore Ahrend.
3. Andante and Polonaise, No. 2.....Mendelsohn
4. Finale, No. 4—"Hugenots".....Meyerbeer.

PART THIRD.

1. Overture—"Der Freischutz,".....Weber.
2. Adelaide.....Beethoven.
3. Finale from "Martha".....Flotow.
4. Amor Galop.....Bach.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at the Music Stores, and at the door.
ju9

ELECTRICITY, WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the medium between the spiritual and physical; the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; prodncer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As this rapt strain, that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fi is, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system; governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease is the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as fire is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip joint, extending sometimes to the feet, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

To those at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat; Diptheria; Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys; Diabetes and other Organic Difficulties; peculiar to males and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Chronic diseases, and all other diseases and levers not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. A. REESE.
jul2-3m-W&S Medical Electrician.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains run as follows:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	6:30 a. m.		6:30 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W.	For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu's.
	2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m	6:40 a. m.	
Express		12:00 m	3:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
Express		4:40 p. m.		
Mail		8:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 8:30 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY Agent,
Allegheny city.
my14 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

SILK SHAWLS,

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BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

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For sale by WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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mh12:1y

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27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jul

LIGHTNING RODS.—Persons wishing to have

LIGHTNING RODS

Put up on their Houses, &c., can have it done in a good and substantial manner by

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
je3-3m 139 THIRD Street.

SAML. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STREET.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
monthly

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and, First streets, will receive prompt attention.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 50 FOURTH ST.

Par Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May
50 Exchange			69½	5
50 Citizens			61¾	" 5
50 Pittsburgh			67¾	" 4
50 Allegheny			58¾	" 5
50 Mechanics			63¾	" 5
50 Iron City			64¾	" 5
50 M & M			88	" 4
50 First National	110			$8.75
50 Second National	110			
50 Third National	110			
50 First National, Ally		110		
50 Manchester Saving			49¾	" 4
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens			61	
42 Western			53½	May 2.50
52 Monongahela		84	32	3.00
50 Eureka		50	51¾	" 4.00
50 Pittsburgh		24	24	
25 Allegheny			28¾	
25 People's		28	28¾	
50 Penna		45		
BRIDGE.				
25 Monongahela			27½	
25 St. Clair Street		40	45	37.50
50 Hand Street			50	
40 Mechanic Street				
25 Birmingham			21¾	
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley		15	14¾	
50 Connellsville		11	12½	
50 do (interest)			17	
50 Steubenville		12	15¾	14¾
50 Charters			5	½
50 Hempfield				½
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter		65	70	65
34 Birmingham			40	
40 Citizens			98	
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh			88	
25 Allegheny		33	38	
25 Birmingham			21¾	$5.00
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lucesco			27	
Artesian			7	
10 North American			11	
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 6's			81¾	
do Scrip 5's			81	
Pittsburgh 5's			79¾	
do 6's			97	
Allegheny City 6's			100	69%
do 5's				66
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's				106
do 2d mortg		98		
Connellsville 6's			87	
Steub. R. R. 6's			75	

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

We present below a tabular statement of the last report of our City Banks, compared with the previous one. It shows an increase of their liabilities, amounting to $537,822—the greater portion of which is in deposits. The circulation is about the same it was on the first of May. There is a falling off in loans of $243,429. The specie reserve remains about the same. On the whole the statement serves to increase the public confidence in these institutions, if any thing were wanting. The increase in their liabilities is in such a shape that it was beyond the control of the banks. They cannot well prevent people from depositing their money with them. This is perfectly legitimate and proper. It will be seen also that the banks are making the very best possible use of the funds by increasing their investments in government securities. Whilst it goes to fortify themselves, it aids directly our country, and links the interests of our banking institutions with the financial prosperity of the government.

	Loans & Disc'ts.	Coin.	T. & B.U.S. Pa. Due by Notes.	Bonds.	Total Banks.	Assets.
Exch'ge	$1,661,522	311,187	516,182	1,434,000	235,177	4,158,068
Pitts'g	1,157,196	311,362	947,852	600,000	143,275	3,029,885
Mech'cs	1,023,161	165,383	1,023,161	1,065,000	73,961	1,890,104
M. & M.	356,791	165,413	165,846	1,647,000	105,916	2,380,966
Citizens	748,515	169,719	696,312	1,000,000	102,387	2,121,143
Iron City	1,422,219	119,294	367,318	873,500	255,431	2,047,776
Alleg'y	1,091,961	133,980	86,916	395,740	56,236	1,764,833
	$8,676,320	1,170,997	2,253,477	6,900,240	1,033,342	17,434,376

Circul'n. Deposits. Due B'ks. Total Liabil's.

Exch'ge	$1,898,829	951,921	240	2,915,990
Pitts'g	1,238,361	696,207	570	1,720,457
Mech'cs	970,089	259,963	2,902	1,252,954
M. & M.	1,153,424	434,659	28,008	1,616,091
Citizens	974,000	600,407	11,013	1,585,420
Iron City	762,244	837,624	9,337	1,609,205
Alleghe'y	948,252	392,568	448	1,248,203
	$6,732,199	5,077,288	138,813	11,948,300

ASSETS.

Loans	May 1. $ 6,319,749	June 1. $ 6,076,320
Specie	1,253,105	1,170,997
Treasury and other notes	2,258,877	2,258,877
U. S. and Penna bonds	6,621,891	6,960,240
Due from banks	942,709	1,033,342
Total	$17,113,636	$17,434,376

LIABILITIES.

	May 1.	June 1.
Circulation	$ 6,732,198	$ 6,732,198
Deposits	4,563,371	5,077,288
Due banks	115,399	138,813
Total	$11,410,478	$11,948,300

— The exports of petroleum oil from this city to the East during the month of May, amounts to ninety-five thousand barrels. This is a very heavy increase. Most of the oil that is intended for Philadelphia and New York comes by way of this city. It commands the greater portion of the oil trade to the most direct route to the seaboard, and with the abundant facilities for transportation which the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal affords, must continue to control this branch of business.

—Money in New York is quite freely offered at 6 @7 ₰ cent. to brokers, as no call will be made on account of the $75,000,000 for some days, and lenders are not disposed to lose interest. The Bank Statement of the banks of that city show an important change. The temporary deposits with Mr. Cisco were $1,069,000. It is probable that a large sum would be tendered Mr. Chase at once at 6 ₰ cent., if he would waive the ten day's notice, and thus obviate the temporary loan to pass into the new bonds when issued. The banks want to get Treasury Certificates for use at the Clearing House, and have gone to Mr. Chase upon the subject. The amended National Bank bill finds fewer opponents than were arrayed against the former bill. It effectually represses the establishment of small banks, and gives, in various ways, a solidity to the system not attained in the original law.

—The following is a comparative statement of the banks of New York city.

	May 28	June 4	
Loans	$106,813,457	$106,740,609	Inc.....$927,152
Specie	21,573,180	22,101,104	Inc..... 438,424
Circ'l'tion	5,240,312	5,180 639	Dec..... 60,173
Deposits	171 765,698	174,516,367	Inc.....2,750,671

—Yesterday's New York Evening Post says:

"The loan market is inactive at @@7 per cent. There is an increasing accumulation of capital vainly seeking the usual investment on call; for, in consequence of the stagnation in business and the prevailing incertitude, speculative enterprises are for the moment paralyzed. The anticipation that the payment of the new loan will damage the money market by withdrawing money so stringently as to produce a temporary panic, is not likely to be realized. At the New York Sub-Treasury to-day Mr. Chase, in convert ation with those that are afflicted likewise.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains run as follows:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	6:30 a. m.		6:30 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W.	For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu's.
	2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m	6:40 a. m.	
Express		12:00 m	3:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
Express		4:40 p. m.		
Mail		8:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 8:30 a. m.

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Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY Agent,
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JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and, First streets, will receive prompt attention.

Wool.

The New York Shipping List says:—The vagaries of the Committee on Ways and Means, as shadowed forth in the new tariff bill, have completely unsettled the market for foreign, and as ideas of holders are above those of buyers sales moderate and limited to immediate wants of consumers. The sales 1070 lbs domestic fleece 77½@85c mostly 80@81½; 450 bales pulled 70@86; 105 California, Spring and Fall clip, part 61c; 98 pulled 60c; 30@32½; small lots from second hands 55; 255 African 40; 70 Mestiza 40@45; 430 White Donskoi 55@57½; 22 Cordova 60; 1100 Aleppo [Persian], 159 Russian, 34 Smyrna, and 70 washed Mogadore, terms unknown.

A Philadelphia some holders realized an advance of @3c ₰ lb. Sales 30,000 lbs fine at 85c, 180,000 medium 80@85, 100 Jersey pulled at 75@85, 14,000 Merino pulled 78, 1500 blacked pulled 50, 14,000 California 491 cash.

Heavy Wool Transaction.

[From the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph.]

We understand that Z. G. Simmons last week sold to G. C. Lawrence, of New York, 50,000 lbs wool, comprising his entire purchase of the last season's clip. Terms private, but we understand the terms were liberal. Kenosha may, and we hope will, become the first wool marked in the State. There is no better wool raised in the State, than that produced in this county, and the country whose produce naturally comes to this shipping point. Our farmers have gone into sheep growing quite extensively, and great pains have been taken in the improvement of their stock.

Chicago Hay Market.

There was but little activity in the market, and prices suffered a decline of 50@$1 50 per ton on all qualities. There was a limited demand for Beater pressed at $16@18 for shipping to the lumber districts. Loose grades were dull at quotations. The following is the current range of prices:

	Beater Pressed.	Loose Pressed.	Loose.
Timothy and Clover.	$ 6@18	$14@16	$13@15
Prairie	15@16	14@15	11@13

Louisville Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—Sales of 883 hhds at the warehouses as follows:

25 hhds common logs at $5 10 to $6 75, 65 hhds fair logs at $7 25 to $8 75, 59 hhds at $9 00 to $11 75, 38 hhds at $12 10 to $14 80, 53 hhds at $15 00 to $17 75, 44 hhds at $18 00 to $20 50, 18 hhds at $20 75 to $22 75, 19 hhds at $23 00 to $25 76, 12 hhds at $26 00 to $28 75, 14 hhds at $29 00 to $30 75, 5 hhds at $32 00 to $34 50, and 10 hhds at $36 00 to $39 00.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

The arrivals of beef cattle during the past week have been rather more liberal but the demand has continued good, and sales have been made at full prices. Butchers have bought freely, they paying from 4c to 7 ₰ lb. Government contractors have been in the market, and have bought as largely as the quality and quantity of the stock offered would permit. Shippers have withdrawn from the market almost entirely, prices being relatively higher here than they are at the East. To-day (Monday) the receipts of fresh cattle amounted to 302 head. The market opened brisk, and before noon everything had been sold.

We quote prices as follows:

Ordinary	$4 00@5 00
Fair	5 00@6 00
Extra	6 25@6 75
Prime	—@7 00

Hogs—The arrivals are limited, and the demand being good, the market rules very firm. We quote good corn-fed hogs at $7 50@7 70, and light do. at $7 00@7 25.

Sheep—The arrivals are moderate and about equal to the demand. We quote the range at $5 50@5 75 per cental, gross.

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Shipping List says that for California the demand remains about the same as previously reported. No shipments from this port the past week, but from New York the shipments amount to 975 cases.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:—

	1864.	1863.
For the week, cases	1,347	1,089
Since January 1	24,845	24,101
Total	34,192	25,250

Showing an increase, compared with last year of 8,942 cases.—*Boston Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, June 9, 1864.

Business was not very active. The sales made were principally on a small scale to meet the wants of the local trade. Prices as a general thing were unchanged. The weather during the day was cloudy, with several attempts to rain, but finally cleared up. The business along the wharf was very dull, the season for active busines being over. The river is down to low water mark, and boats have to carry but light cargos if they want to make port in a reasonable period. Freights were plenty at good prices. The New York lett yesterday afternoon with all the freight she could manage. The Delaware will follow to-day. The Minerva arrived from Wheeling and laid up for more water. The Starlight will be the next boat for St. Louis. The Silver Spray was preparing to leave last evening. Among the sales we note as follows:

ASHES—The market was firm with a good demand. We note regular sales at the following prices: Pots, 9½@9½; Pearls, 13@14c.

FLOUR—The demand improved yesterday. The sales were more liberal and prices a shade firmer. The stock in first hands is not large, while holders were demanding the outside prices. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra family—Sales of 270 barrels at $7 87½@8 ; 100 do choice, $8 25; 450 do, $7 75, 8 00@8 25, the latter for choice brands. Extra—Sales of 164 barre's in lots from stores at $7 12@7 25. Wagon flour was sold at various prices, as per quality.

GRAIN—The market for most descriptions was unsettled. The receipts are increasing. Wheat—The mills will pay the following figures for the best article: Red, $1 07; White, $1 70; wagon parcels generally sold below those figures. Barley—There was nothing doing in this article; nominal. Rye—Was neglected; prices range from $1 60@1 65. Corn—The supply was in excess of the demand; we note sales 464 bush, at depot, at $1 35; 200 bush, from steamer, at $1 38; 200 do, delivered, at $1 40. Oats—Dull of sale unless at a decline in price; sales 250 bush at 80@81c; a large parcel would not bring these rates; prices have a downward tendency.

HAY—The receipts at the scales were limited; prices were firmer; sales of 6 loads at $26@33 per ton; Baled, sales of 20 tons from store at $22.